

MANY BILLS PASSED

Senate Calendar Cleared of Minor Measures.

DISCUSSION OF CUBAN MATTERS

The House Considered and Passed the Urgent Deficiency Bill.

WASHINGTON, January 21.—The senate put aside finance and foreign affairs today and gave the day to work on comparative minor bills on the calendar. About seventy bills were passed, clearing the calendar of much accumulation and leaving only important measures pending.

The Cuban question received brief and inconclusive attention early in the day.

Mr. Calhoun, Democrat of Florida, read the following telegram from Key West: "Murphy Rodriguez has been taken from the steamer Olivette. Last Wednesday Louis Sallan and son were taken at Havana. All are American citizens. Get them out of the grasp of the Spanish authorities."

Calhoun offered a resolution reciting the arrest and directing the executive authorities to ascertain if any just cause for their arrest existed, and if not, to demand their immediate release.

More suggested that the resolution was too imperative. There seemed to be an idea, however, that the senate of the United States was constantly loaded with cannon which could be touched off any time by senators. The senator urged that the state department before the demand.

Calhoun agreed that he wished to know whether the American flag afforded any protection to citizens. He referred to the arrest of Americans in Cuba, while citizens of other countries were not disturbed.

Sherman pointed out that such a resolution might give the senate trouble in other cases.

It was finally agreed that the resolution go to the committee on foreign relations.

Calhoun returned to the Cuban subject by asking Sherman what was to be done as to the pending resolution seeking the state department for information furnished by the United States consul in Cuba. Sherman replied that he regarded the resolution as inexpedient. It might endanger the consuls and thousands of lives if confidential communications were made public. Calhoun did not further press the resolution.

Mr. Pugh's resolutions concerning silver payments of the government obligations were allowed to go over.

Bill was introduced for the location of lands in New York, Pennsylvania, and Indiana, North Dakota. By that state, granting a pension of \$500 per month to the widow of Rear Admiral English and the establishment of rules and regulations for the navigation of United States canals and similar works of navigation.

The olive bond bill was laid aside to permit bills on the calendar to be passed.

For the collection of fees and furnishing certificates to vessels; authorizing certain persons to accept decorations from the Japanese government; amending the statute fixing time for vessels to unload; settling claims of United States Indian Agent Marston; granting to the Columbia and Red Mountain Company a right of way through the Colville Indian reservation, State of Washington; pensioning the widow of Major General Carroll at \$75 monthly and the widow of Lieutenant Frederick Schwatka, Arctic explorer, at \$30 monthly; increasing the pension of the widow of Colonel Frederick Dent, sister of President Grant, from \$30 to \$50 monthly; authorizing the collection of fees of the Major General Bonhagay at \$100 monthly; amending the act authorizing the Oregon and Washington Bridge Company to construct a bridge across the Columbia river between the Oregon and the state of Washington; authorizing a bridge over the Mississippi river at St. Louis between that city and St. Clair county, Illinois; authorizing the construction of a bridge across the Missouri river at or near Chamberlain, South Dakota; amending the act of March, 1887, for the forfeiture of unclaimed land; re-convening the代表大会; amending the act authorizing the collection of fees by the Bureau of the Census by freezing them from liability to attachment, liens, assignments, etc.; for conference with foreign governments as to uniformity in census returns; amending the act authorizing the Kansas City, Pittsburg and Gulf Railroad Company to construct a telegraph and telephone line through the Indian Territory.

At 3:35 the senate went into executive session, and at 4 o'clock adjourned until tomorrow.

HOUSE.

WASHINGTON, January 21.—The house today passed the urgent deficiency bill. The bill carried \$4,115,022, of which \$3,212,582 was for the expenses of United States courts.

Mr. Crisp inquired what had become of the report of the committee on rules, which was under consideration a week and which had not yet been disposed of. He called attention to the fact that certain amendments agreed to are being enforced before the report as a whole has been agreed to. At the proper time he proposed that his motion be referred to a committee for the entire report.

Mr. Dallal explained that the matter would be brought up later after a further meeting of the committee on rules.

The house then, at 1:20, went into committee of the whole and took up the consideration of the urgency deficiency bill.

Mr. Cannon, chairman of the appropriations committee, made a statement and called special attention to the enormous deficit of \$3,242,682 for the expenses of the United States courts which showed an abnormal growth of this branch of the public service in the month of October.

The bill, he declared, was most necessary for a reform. The fee system ought to be abolished and fixed salaries provided for United States district attorneys and United States marshals.

Mr. Sayre, Democrat of Texas, agreed with Mr. Cannon as to the pressing necessity for reform. Unless the present system was changed the expenses of United States marshals and United States commissioners would increase year by year to an enormous extent.

Mr. Henderson, Republican of Iowa, said that in the last congress the loan bill had been prepared, but had failed, and had been informed, of its own weight.

Mr. Utting, Republican of Nebraska, challenged Mr. Henderson's statement. That bill, he said, would produce considerable reduction of expenditures. It had been reintroduced and would be pressed at this session.

A proposition in the bill to buy the

TWO CONFLAGRATIONS

St. Louis Firemen Buried in Ruins.

LOSS ESTIMATED AT \$200,000.

Three Men Killed and Several Injured at New Haven, Connecticut.

St. Louis, January 21.—As a result of a fire in a building tonight five firemen are buried in the ruins and one is dead. Four of those in the ruins are thought to be dead, as nothing can be seen or heard of them, while the fifth, R. Miller of Savage Corps No. 1, can be heard and it is hoped to rescue him alive. Owney Hines, foreman of truck No. 6, who was taken from the burning building soon after the fire started badly suffocated and cut, died while being taken to the hospital.

The total loss caused by water and fire is estimated at fully \$200,000, fully insured.

At 1:30 Wednesday, the firemen succeeded in rescuing R. Miller, who was taken to the hospital. His left arm was broken and his body badly burned, but he is not fatally injured. The firemen are now working at a pile of debris with the prospect of soon getting out the bodies of the missing men, who are undoubtedly dead.

At this hour (2:15 a.m.) the firemen have cleared away considerable of the debris piled on top of their comrades, and the voices of those who can be heard from the center of the ruins, which are still smoldering high.

One of the men and his comrade recognized the voice of Captain Stanton, and they are reconnoitring their efforts to get the imprisoned ones out.

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STOCKHOLDERS LIABLE.

Debts of Corporations Secured by Individual Liability.

SAN FRANCISCO, January 21.—The supreme court rendered an important decision today declaring that the stockholders of the defunct Pacific bank are individually liable for the debts of the corporation. The decision was rendered in the suit of Matthew McGowan, as assignee of numerous creditors of the bank, against the stockholders to enforce that liability on the total amount of the claim, for their proportion of the stock held by them. McGowan obtained judgment in the lower court, and the McDonalds and other defendants appealed.

The supreme court affirmed the judgment, declaring that under the constitution of 1848 the debts of corporations are secured by individual liability, and each stockholder is liable for the debts of the corporation; also, that acts of the legislature that seek to enfranchise or disentitle stockholders in conflict with the constitution are void.

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